

Key Points

- **Water supply measures for Stage 1**
- **Action** must be taken **now** to ensure timely permitting and implementation.
- **Agency coordination** will be required to implement.
- **Mitigation measures** must ensure no re-directed impacts to water quality and fisheries.
- **Operational criteria** are key to defining benefits or impacts.
- Core elements including demand management have **not been included in the analysis**.

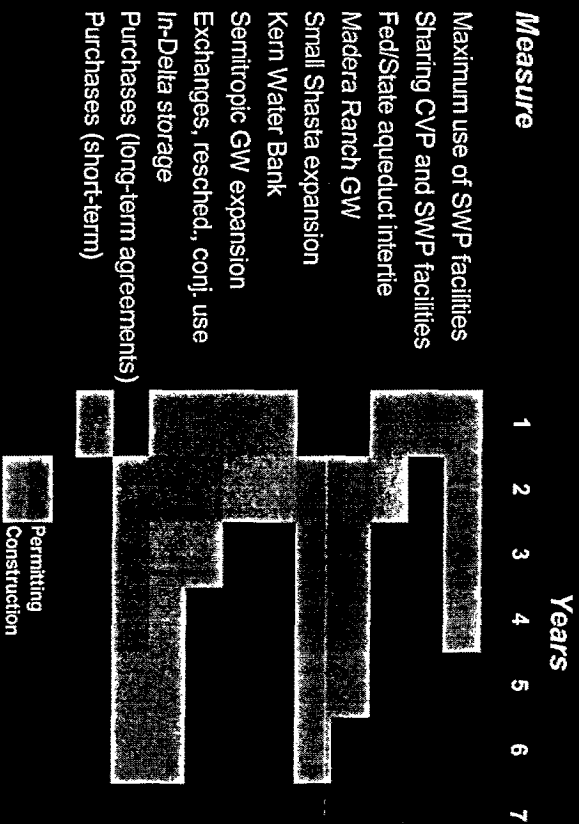


Water Supply Measures for Stage 1

NoName Group
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Stage 1 NoName Group Water Supply Measures



Capability of Water Supply Measures

- Increasing SWP capacity and joint use of facilities could produce:
 - 100 TAF dry, 230 TAF average
- 1.3 MAF of storage (small Shasta enlargement, Madera Ranch, Kern Water Bank, and In-Delta storage) plus increasing SWP capacity and joint use of facilities could produce:
 - 320 TAF dry, 380 TAF average



Effects of Operational Criteria

- Most restrictive ecosystem measures can restrict operations affecting water supply and water quality:
 - For example, combinations of restrictive measures could reduce exports by 450 TAF
 - With increased restrictions the effectiveness of increasing SWP capacity and allowing joint use could reduce to:
 - 15 TAF dry, 180TAF average (compared to 100/330)



General Conclusions

- Flexible pumping operations can shift **more** exports outside of sensitive fish periods.
- As **storage** is added, **more** water becomes available for dry years for any use.
- Benefits of water supply measures range approx. 200-400 TAF.
- As **Delta restrictions increase**, benefits from measures **decrease**.
- To implement any measures in Stage 1, agency coordination and permitting need to start **immediately**.



Effects of Operational Criteria (con't)

- Alternatively, relaxing operations (E/I ratio) and increasing SWP Capacity with joint use of facilities could produce:
 - 200 TAF dry, 400 TAF average

